

# THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

SATURDAY

MARCH 26

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.30c. Per Ton, \$87.20.  
88 Analysis Beets, 1st, 7 1/2 d. Per Ton, \$103.00.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 25.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .03.  
Temperature, Max. 76; Min. 64. Weather, unsettled.

## PERELSTROUS AND THE RUSSIANS.

With Mr. Perelstous on the ground there should be no further difficulty in settling once for all the Russian matter. What promises were or were not made to the laborers in Harbin can be learned; whether the laborers or the ones who recruited them or either have been at fault can be threshed out, and whether the newcomers are prepared to go to work or continue in the course they set out for themselves can be cleared up.

Mr. Perelstous states that he is convinced that the whole trouble is a mistake. What the public wants to know is, who made the mistake? If extravagant representations were made to the laborers, then the recruiting agents are the ones in error; if the Russians simply came to the opinion that their presence here is so indispensable that anything they may ask for will be given them, then they are the mistaken ones; while if they are only acting in their accustomed manner since arrival, the Territory has made a mistake in bringing them and the sooner they are shipped out and the mistake remedied the better.

The Advertiser believes that it will be learned that the Russians have been misled, partly by themselves and mainly by others. A mistaken idea of conditions in "America" and an exaggerated conception of the riches to be gained in the land of the free without effort have probably resulted in the building of many castles in the air on the part of the newcomers, castles which have not as yet been wholly dissipated. Imagination has taken the place of good sense of proportion and self-delusion has resulted. In connection with this has been the work of those with half-digested socialistic ideas, who have taken advantage of the credulity of the newcomers to instill crude ideas of equality and profit-sharing into their minds, giving them a false perspective of the position in which they stand. Coupled with this has been the ideas of opposition engendered by the treatment accorded them by some few of the officials with whom the newcomers first came into contact.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Perelstous may be able to straighten things out. As matters stand at present the situation has cleared off to a very large extent. The majority of the Russians are commencing to see reason, although the work of the mischiefmaker still remains in evidence in some cases.

The Territory needs the Russians, not to the extent perhaps that some of the Russians have led themselves to believe, but to an extent that will make the necessity for deporting any considerable number of them something to be very much regretted. The fact that a number of them are mechanics should not detract from their desirability, although the importation of such labor was not aimed at in the Immigration income tax bill. The Territory needs mechanics now and will need them still more in the near future, when the rush of actual construction work begins at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere according to the military and naval plans.

It is reported that there is a sentiment antagonistic to the employment of Russians anywhere but on the plantations, among the Hawaiian voters, who imagine that they see themselves supplanted in certain lines of work by mechanics brought in by public money. It is perhaps natural that some such idea should come to the Hawaiians, but it is quite without foundation in fact. There is room today in this city for more citizen mechanics and those in line for citizenship than are available. Within a very short while there will have to be hundreds brought down from the mainland.

In the majority of cases the Russians have shown themselves to be good laborers. It is not their hands but their heads that have gone wrong. Wherever the agitators have left them alone they are doing well.

If Mr. Perelstous can straighten out matters and remain here until things are going smoothly, the money sent to Manchuria may not have been thrown away after all.

## DISGRACING THE FLAG.

"The American Flag" is the official organ of the league which is now being investigated by a congressional committee on a charge of using improper methods to influence congressmen in the vote on the Humphrey ship subsidy bill, which goes to show that it is not always the flag flapper who is influenced by the highest motives. As a matter of fact and history it is quite frequently a desire to draw attention away from certain things that impels some people to shriek forth patriotic sentiments and implore all within hearing to keep their eyes on the burning.

A cartoon from The American Flag was reproduced in Honolulu a short time ago and liberal extracts from that publication were reprinted to show that newspapers who disagreed as to what was best for the American merchant marine must necessarily be in the pay of the foreign shipping interest.

For the sake of the name of the publication it is to be hoped that the charges against the publishers of attempted bribery may be disproved, but if their lobbying proved to be no better than their printed arguments, the outlook is not a hopeful one.

When Roosevelt leaned gracefully against the pyramids yesterday and passed the time of day with the Sphinx, does anyone suppose that he called to mind the name of the man who also visited that spot in the height of his glory and afterwards came back from Elba? And do you suppose that there was any thought of Waterloo in his mind?

A contemporary suggests that Roosevelt may want to talk over with Ambassador Straus the question of the suspension of the coastwise law. Considering that the ambassador to Turkey, when a cabinet member, had to pay a fine to get back to the mainland from Hawaii, his opinion of the law may be easily guessed.

The best evidence of the fact that the slum vote has been able to influence but two of the city supervisors is found in the announcement that Mayor Fern signed the fire limit ordinance as soon as it was presented to him.

After glancing over the splatterings of wit in the Calf Journal one is reminded of the saying that some people with a little more brain would be half-witted.

The news that Aetna is again devastating the Serbian countryside reminds us once more of the desirability of having a tame volcano as a tourist attraction.

In Manila they have organized the Sons of the American Revolution, but the dispatches do not say for or against.

## The Harvest

Walt Mason in Boston Transcript.

Life is pretty cheap and yellow and it often looks a yellow. If he thinks about his troubles through the long and weary day, if he talks about his sorrows, having been that all tomorrow will be just as stale and southerly, just as greenish and as gray. Ah, the world is what we make it. If we fuss around and make it, bustling for a crop of trouble, or if we make a narrow path and walk it, but it will not pay for reaping, and the harvest will be weeping. When we see the weary harvest that has been your boast and pride. If you fire all thoughts of sadness, and go

Wages—How do you know he's a foreigner? He has no money. Wages—No, but he knows so many ways in which this country could be improved. —Philadelphia Record.

## Letters From The People

### REPORT AND A HEADLINE.

Editor Advertiser.—Permit me to call your attention to a misstatement in a headline in this morning's issue of your paper. The report of the subcommittee of the executive committee of the Anti-tuberculosis League does not state that the "board of health provides no cuspidors in offices." As I am in part responsible for the said report and, as it has been brought to my attention that the above caption would tend to misinform the average reader, I think it right to mention the subject.

I am sure that you would join with me in deploring any statement that would serve as a basis for unjust criticism of a public department actuated by the highest motives and devoted to the care of the public health of the Territory. Respectfully,

WATER R. BRINCKERHOFF.

[If Doctor Brinckerhoff will reread the report which he has signed he will see in it the statement that the board of health provides no cuspidors in those parts of its offices open to the public. The Advertiser simply quoted the report as presented at the meeting of the Anti-tuberculosis League of Honolulu. If the report be correct, the headline also is.—Ed.]

### DISCOVERIES NOT NEW.

Editor Advertiser.—In last Sunday's issue of your interesting paper appeared under date of Washington, March 5th, a cable announcing the "discovery in an attic of the house of representatives" of a large number of letters and documents of the early days of the Republic, among them being two to which attaches peculiar sentimental interest, being written by Martha Washington and Mary Todd Lincoln. The one written by Mrs. Washington was in reply to a resolution of congress proposing to remove the remains of her husband from Mount Vernon to a crypt in the capitol, and dated at Mount Vernon, 1799. The other was written by Mrs. Lincoln to the Speaker of the house of representatives, asking for a pension, and dated in Germany, where she was temporarily residing in quest of health. One would suppose from the cable that this find was recently; but not so. Both these letters are published in "Thirty Years in Washington," by Mrs. John A. Logan. This interesting book is found in a number of Honolulu homes, and was issued, I think, some nine years ago. The first of the letters is found on page 104, and the other on page 654.

Although Mrs. Washington gave her consent to the removal of the remains of her husband to the capitol, it was never done, and it might be interesting to many of your readers to read what Mrs. Logan says on the matter. After the passage of the resolution above mentioned, congress became labored in other matters. "Occasionally the subject of a monument was discussed, but without results." In 1832 congress again made application to the then proprietors of Mount Vernon for the transfer of the remains of Washington to the national capitol, a place having been prepared, but this time Virginia objected, and John A. Washington, then owner, now declined, probably having in view the words of Mrs. Washington in her letter of 1799. In giving her consent to the request of congress, she said, "And in doing this, I need not, I can not say, what a

sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

Congress having again dropped the matter, the people of Washington took it up, and in 1833, at a public meeting, the Washington National Monument Society was formed. The design for a monument as originally accepted called for an obelisk rising 600 feet. The site was selected in 1848, and the cornerstone laid on Independence Day of that year. But funds came in slowly. Mrs. Logan says, and the plans were modified to provide for an obelisk 500 feet high. In 1854 funds gave out. The monument was now 156 feet high, and \$300,000 expended to date. Congress was asked for \$200,000 to continue the work, but there were too many political complications then. Then came the Civil War and further delay, and in 1876 congress appropriated \$200,000 to assist. On the 12th of February, 1885, (fifty years after beginning) was dedicated "the most imposing, costly and appropriate monument ever erected in the honor of one man," at a total cost of \$2,000,000. Mrs. Logan adds: "The monument stands in a square of forty acres, towering 555 feet 6 inches above the waters of the Potomac in the city of Washington. It bears no inscription to the memory of Washington. It needs none. It could stand for no one else." But the remains of Washington are not there. They are beside his wife's at Mount Vernon, where they were finally deposited in 1837, "in separate marble coffins, hewn each from a single block of marble. The tomb was locked and sealed and the keys thrown into the Potomac river," Mrs. Logan says. And the Washington tomb, under the dome of the national capitol, prepared by congress to receive his remains, under the terms of the resolution ante-dating Mrs. Washington's letter, is still vacant.

Speaking of Mount Vernon and the final resting place of Washington and his wife, Mrs. Logan says: "And yet the old mansion in which so much of their young married life was spent, around which cluster so many patriotic and hallowed associations, and the ground wherein the mortal remains of Washington and his wife were laid to rest, were utterly neglected for years, and the old house nearly went to irretrievable decay before its value as a national shrine occurred to the people. In 1855 John Augustine Washington, then owner, being unable to maintain the estate, offered it for sale. Even then congress could not be prevailed upon to purchase and restore the old manor. At this critical juncture Miss Anna Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina undertook the apparently hopeless task of raising the sum of \$200,000 necessary to purchase the mansion and a part of the estate. Contributions were solicited from every quarter, and in 1858 the 'Mount Vernon Ladies' Association' was formed, with Miss Cunningham as regent. Vice-regents representing twelve States were elected, and efforts to raise the needed money were increased. Edward Everett gave the proceeds of his lectures on Washington and of some of his writings, and in this way contributed \$30,000 as his personal contribution to the funds of the association. Washington Irving gave \$500, and thousands of school children gave 5 cents each. By the latter part of 1859 the full sum was raised, and in 1860, 200 acres of the estate, including the tomb, the mansion and its surrounding buildings, became the property of the association. Since then 37 acres have been added. A fund was provided for its permanent care and maintenance." The place originally contained some 8000 acres, of which 3200 were under cultivation during the life of Washington.

This interesting book of Mrs. Logan's is well worth reading by every one, and especially by the children of both our private and public schools, if they would understand the details of the workings of our government, from the building of the capitol and the White House one hundred years ago, the making of paper money and the lives of the wives of our Presidents and other ladies who have presided at the White House from the family side.

J. M. M.

## Hawaiian Japanese Loyal Citizens

Cuban ingratitude toward the United States was denounced by Representative James M. Miller of Kansas, before the Pennsylvania Society in Pythian Temple last night. On the other hand, he complimented the Japanese of the Hawaiian Islands by declaring that after some years he believed they would be staunch supporters of the stars and stripes instead of clinging to the standard of old Nippon.

Referring to the ingratitude of the people of the pearl of the Antilles to their liberators, he said it was hardly believable that this civilization would bring forth a people who would be so thoughtless of the idea of gratitude as the Cubans have proved themselves within the last few years. "Their hate is shown on every side," declared Mr. Miller. He spoke briefly of the work on the Panama Canal and complimented

the efforts of Colonels Goethals and Gorgas.

### Japanese Becoming Loyal.

He referred at some length to the work of the 70,000 Japanese in Hawaii, and declared that through the efforts of the schools the conglomerate mass of nationalities, which include, besides the Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and native Hawaiians, are beginning to realize that the American flag stands for the broadest liberty of the world.

"The effort is having its effect on the rising generation," said Mr. Miller, "and I predict that Hawaii will be the most loyal of the colonial possessions."

Referring to the possibility of war with Japan, he said it will be for the commercial supremacy of the Pacific Ocean and will be fought out by the biggest diplomats of both countries.

"And the diplomats will settle the difficulty," he said in conclusion. —Washington Star.

## One Cent's Worth of Electricity

Probably few people have ever stopped to think what a power electricity is. If you have never thought the matter over, it will be surprising as well as interesting to know what can be done with one cent's worth of this marvelous power.

On the average rate and discounts of the ordinary consumer, says Harper's Weekly, a cent's worth of electricity will operate a 12-inch fan for twenty minutes.

Will operate a sewing machine motor for three hours.

Will keep a vacuum electric flat iron hot for fifteen minutes.

Will make four cups of coffee in an electric coffee percolator.

Will keep an 8-inch disk stove hot for seven minutes, or long enough to cook a steak.

Will operate a laundry's radiator for eight minutes.

Will bring to a boil two quarts of water or operate the laundry with warm water.

Will make a Welsh rabbit in an electric chafin dish.

Will operate a Dutch frying pan for twelve minutes.

Will keep a heating pad hot for two

hours.

Will operate an electric griddle for eight minutes.

Will run the electric broiler for six minutes.

Will run a massage machine for nearly four hours.

Will keep the dentist's electric hammer and drill going for twenty minutes.

Will keep the foot warmer hot for a quarter of an hour.

Will run an electric piano for one hour.

Will vulcanize a patch on an auto tire.

Will heat an electric curling iron once a day for two weeks.

Will pump 250 gallons of water for ten feet high.

Will keep a big glue pot hot for an hour.

Will drive the electric clipper while shaving one horse.

Will raise ten tons twelve feet high with an electric crane in less than one minute.

Will raise a large passenger elevator five stories a minute.

Will brand electrically 150 hams.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

He had just declared that a woman could not keep a secret, opposing a statement. "Oh, I don't know," contradicted the flattery lady. "I've kept my age secret ever since I was twenty-four." "Yes," he replied, "but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will just simply have to tell it." "Well," she replied with confidence, "I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."

Alderman Smith's baby was being christened, and everybody present was complimenting the happy parents. "I believe," said the proud mother, "that he is going to be a great politician some day." "Why?" asked the ruddy-faced father. "Well, because he crawls out of everything so easily," said the wife, smiling up into her husband's face.

He—Why are you so sad, darling? She—I was just thinking, dearest, that this is the last evening we can be together till tomorrow.—Chicago Daily News.

## OLD CARPETS.

While it is generally known that old carpets can be removed into handsome, serviceable rugs, there are a few housekeepers to whom this information may be of benefit, says the Memphis News Semetear.

To begin with, any kind of carpet can be utilized. Those that can be removed into serviceable rugs that can be used on both sides are Brussels and Ingrain. Carpets that make up on one side only are velvets, moquettes, Axminsters and Wiltons.

Smyrna rugs, when not too much worn, can be used by combing with carpet and adding chenille. This process is done entirely by hand, so an extra charge of 25 cents a square yard is made, but the result is usually a beautiful rug.

Brussels and Ingrain can not be united in the same rug. They must be woven separately. To calculate how many square yards of rug can be produced from an old carpet one must figure as follows:

Six running yards or eight pounds of Brussels carpet will make one square yard of rug. Allowance must be made for worn-out, and threadbare parts. When such exist one to three yards more must be added to the amount as stated above in order to get a rug of the desired size.

Pieces as small as one inch wide and twelve inches long can be used. Should the length of the old carpet fall short of the amount necessary for renewing into a rug of desired size, then the quantity can be made up by the weaver, who charges 5 cents a pound for carpet cuttings, which are usually in stock. This is a convenience.

Another good idea is to send pieces of any kind of carpet with the large quantity of the sort desired, because often it may be woven or possibly exchanged for a weave that would combine to advantage. Carpets may be shipped just as they come from the floor, without heating or other cleaning, as this is done as soon as it comes into the factory.

Handsome rag rugs can be woven from old cotton and woolen rugs. To prepare these for weaving the rugs should be cut into strips an inch wide, hipping the ends, one over the other, and sewing down. Next, wind into balls. It requires a pound and a half to make one square yard.

If the rugs are of heavy goods, then it is wiser to allow two pounds to one square yard. The price for weaving rag rugs is 35 cents a yard if one yard wide, but if a wider width is desired, then the cost is 50 cents a square yard.

Few women, perhaps, know that old soiled or faded chenille curtains and draperies can be reweoven into handsome reversible rugs, but this can be done at a house where the carpets are undertaken. It requires five pounds to make one square yard which, roughly estimated, is usually the weight of one curtain. Rugs from old carpets can be woven plain or with borders, and with fringed ends as the customer wishes.



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